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News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Nantucket Island, off the coast of Massachusetts, is celebrating the 300th anniversary of its settlement. Every visitor to the island this summer will receive a piece of birthday cake. A summer-long program of special entertainment has also been scheduled.

Nantucket, now a leading resort, was once the whaling capital of the Western Hemisphere. A century ago, the island's population was twice its present size of 3,814.

STUDENTS BEWARE

A machine has been developed which can grade 6,000 examination sheets every hour. It will be used by the Educational Testing Service, which administers the college board examination along with 21 other tests each year. The new electronic scorer will replace 150 part-time employees who have been hired in the past by the Educational Testing Service to mark exam papers.

STREETCARS VANISHING

Trolley cars are gradually disappearing from the American scene. They are being replaced by buses, which are cheaper to operate. Twenty-five years ago there were 62,800 streetcars running on some 40,500 miles of track. Today the number of active cars has shrunk to less than 2,000, while only 4,000 miles of track are in use.

Many of the old American trolleys are now seeing service in foreign lands. Austria, Peru, Brazil, India, and Yugoslavia are among the countries which have purchased large numbers of these vehicles during recent years.

CAREERS FOR WOMEN

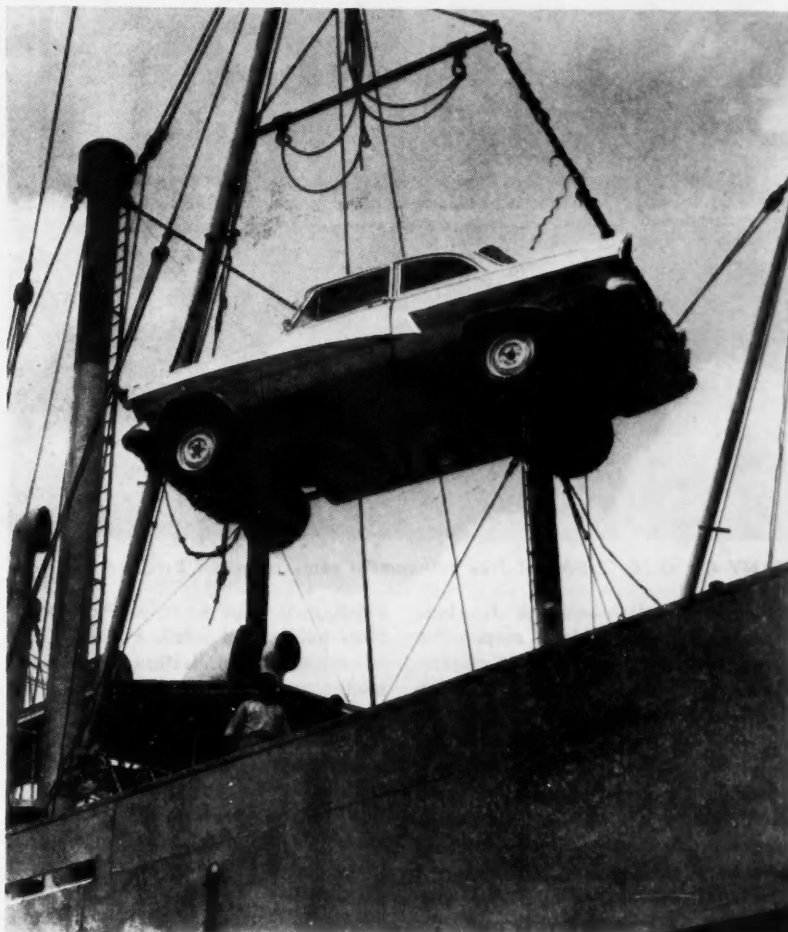
The Labor Department is encouraging girls in college to study chemistry and mathematics. After they graduate, jobs in these fields will offer them larger salaries than they can receive in most other occupations.

About 60% of women college graduates now go into teaching. Approximately 7% enter nursing while another 7% become secretaries or stenographers.

VISITOR FROM JAPAN

The daughter of the late Hideki Tojo, Japan's World War II Premier who was executed for war crimes, has come to the United States to study international politics. Twenty-seven-year-old Miss Kimie Tojo, who has already earned a master's degree, is on a scholarship at the University of Michigan.

On arriving in our country, Miss Tojo commented, "I've met many Americans in Japan and they are nice people. I know I will make many friends here."



FOREIGN CARS have won many customers in our country. They are also purchased around the world by people who once looked to the United States for their cars. As a result, U. S. exports have dropped recently.

Small Car—Big Business

Big Three of Industry Plan to Make Compact Automobiles To Compete with Rambler, Lark, Foreign Makes

AMERICA'S huge automobile industry may be steering toward startling change as it prepares to display 1960 models this fall. There are going to be more small, compact cars in showrooms than in the past. Some of these will be produced for the first time in the U. S. factories of General Motors, Chrysler, and Ford—the Big Three among the nation's manufacturers.

The Big Three held back from small car production during the past several years—while sales mounted for small foreign imports, the Rambler of American Motors, and the Lark of Studebaker.

As sales of the "little fellows" skyrocketed, the Big Three undertook to hold a share of the new market by increasing imports from their associate companies in Europe. Ford relied on its British-made Fords and West German Taunus. General Motors offered the West German Opel and British Vauxhall. Chrysler began to import the French Simca after buying Ford's interest in the Simca company.

The Big Three's decision to make compact cars in their U. S. plants now—along with regular lines of larger models—is doubtless due to 2 conclusions: First, that imports from their

European plants are not sufficient to meet competition as well as they wish; second, that meeting customer demand will make selling the "little fellows" a prosperous venture.

If purchases of smaller cars continue to increase as expected, this country may see the greatest change in motor habits since the long, wide giants with tall fins took to the highways. Not only will we see more of the compact vehicles; there also may be far more middle-sized models. The big giants will doubtless still be around, but there is talk that some of the largest may be cut down somewhat in size in the next year or so.

How It Started. There are several explanations for the small-car boom since World War II. At the start, numerous Americans probably purchased foreign makes as a novelty in order to have something different from their neighbors' cars. Also, many U. S. servicemen used various models in Europe, liked their sturdiness, and brought them home. These attracted attention throughout the country.

Price has influenced young people starting careers, students, and newlyweds wanting inexpensive transportation. Some of the European models

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Britain Preparing For Big Election

Labor Party Hopes to Defeat Present Administration Of Conservatives

THIS is a busy time for Great Britain's leaders. Queen Elizabeth II is visiting Canada and tomorrow (July 1) will take part in celebrations marking Dominion Day, Canada's national holiday. Last week the Queen participated with President Eisenhower in the official opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Later she will make a Great Lakes cruise and be in Chicago on July 6. She will tour Canada until August 1.

The Queen is visiting Canada because it is a member of the British Commonwealth, and as Queen of Great Britain, Elizabeth also is head of the Commonwealth lands. They include the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Ghana, and Malaya.

Also busy preparing for the months ahead are British government leaders. They are getting ready for an election to be held this year. The election is important, for it will determine which political party will hold a majority of seats in the House of Commons. Commons is the more important of Britain's 2 houses of Parliament, for it has final authority in making laws. The House of Lords, on the other hand, has little real power.

The head of the political party which holds a majority in the House of Commons is named Britain's Prime Minister. It is he who directs the work of government. The Prime Minister chooses Cabinet officials from among the members of Parliament.

Party Differences. If the Conservative Party, now in power, again wins a majority of seats, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan probably will continue to lead Britain's government. If the Labor Party wins a majority, its leader, Hugh Gaitskell, would be in line to become Prime Minister.

One of the big differences between Britain's two major parties is their attitude toward industry. The Labor Party believes in government ownership and regulation. When the Labor Party was in power from 1945 until 1951, it nationalized such industries as iron and steel. It also put medical services under the control of the government.

The Conservative Party, on the other hand, believes in private ownership of industries and less government regulation. For instance, it returned the iron and steel industry to private owners.

However, certain important industries are still owned by the government. These include railroads, coal mines, airlines, some bus systems, radio and television stations, and cable

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Britain's Election

(Continued from page 1)

and telephone companies. The Labor Party says that if it wins power this year it will nationalize water supplies, and the steel and trucking industries.

Britain's Importance. Our country and others are interested in these events in Britain because it is one of the most important countries in the world. One of the reasons it is important today is that it has old and close ties with lands all over the globe.

Early ties were forged when England began in the 17th century to send out explorers and settlers. As a result of their efforts, the British empire became the largest the world has ever known. There were British colonies on every continent and British islands in every ocean.

Along with the early colonists went British ways of life. Among the most important were systems of democratic government and law, called Britain's greatest gift to the world. In fact, the history of modern democracy is closely tied to the development of the British Parliament with its idea of representation for all people and its superiority to kings.

The English language also was spread throughout the world by English settlers. In some former colonies, such as Canada, the United States, and Australia, English became the chief language. In other former colonies, such as India, Burma, and Ceylon, English became a second language.

Since World War II, Britain's ties with some of its colonies have changed. More than 500,000,000 former British subjects have been given independence. Many of the freed lands have become partners with Britain in the British Commonwealth. More than 50 other territories still belong to Britain.

Britain also is important because of



MANY OF OUR IDEAS of free government came from the British Parliament, located near the Thames River in London

its role in the defense of freedom. Years ago it was chiefly responsible for defending itself and a vast empire. Since about World War I, the nation has shared this responsibility. In both World Wars the United States aided Britain when it was attacked.

Today our country values British partnership in the world-wide struggle between freedom and communism. Both lands are members of NATO, the free world's chief alliance. British and American leaders meet often to exchange opinions and to make plans.

Britain is important, too, in many parts of the world for economic reasons. Britain's money, the pound

sterling, is used in transacting more than half of all world trade. Thus, what happens in Britain to make its money more or less valuable also affects the many nations which use the pound sterling.

Geography and Industry. Much of Britain's importance is due to its location. Being surrounded by water not only made Britain a seafaring nation, but for many centuries protected it. The English Channel, separating Britain from Europe, kept out enemies and thus gave the country an opportunity to develop in peace.

Britain became an industrial country also as the result of geography. Britain hardly could become an outstanding farming country because its cool summers and heavy rainfall limit the types of crops that can be grown. Wheat, for instance, can be grown only in limited areas. The chief crops are grasses, hay, oats, barley, potatoes, vegetables, and fruits.

Although about half of the total area is made up of plains, much of Britain's land is suitable only for the grazing of sheep and cattle. In addition, the country is too small to grow enough food to feed its people.

Therefore, Britain early in its history had to turn to manufacturing and trade to earn money. Among the resources it used were minerals, including an abundance of coal and some iron ore. Its vast overseas empire furnished other raw materials. Its coastline provided the good harbors a trading nation needs. These harbors include Southampton, Plymouth, Hull, and Liverpool.

The nation's location also is favorable. It is in the North Atlantic, on or near some of the world's major trade routes. Thus, Britain today benefits especially from the sea and air lanes which connect it with the world's two greatest industrial areas—western Europe and North America.

The location of Britain's industrial areas was determined by geography. For instance, the Lancashire industrial district, around Liverpool and Manchester, has supplies of coal, soft water, and water power. It is Britain's greatest cotton textile center.

The Yorkshire district, around Not-

tingham and Leeds, is near coal, iron ore, and water power. It is noted for its production of iron and steel (especially at Sheffield) and woollens.

The Midlands district, around Birmingham, benefits from its central location. Raw materials are brought into this area and are converted into manufactured goods, such as hardware, foods, and chemicals. The area also is noted for clay, used to make china and pottery.

Great coal fields have made the Newcastle-Middlesbrough region one of England's most important centers of mining and heavy industry. Another of Britain's industrial districts is around London, the capital, with its superior harbor. Through the Thames estuary come raw materials which are used in industries.

The industrial district in South Wales, around Cardiff and Swansea, is noted for its coal and iron and steel industry. Both light and heavy industries make use of coal and water power in Scotland's industrial area surrounding Glasgow, Dundee, and Edinburgh.

Britain's leading shipbuilding area is along the arm of the sea which extends inland to Glasgow. Flax fields and a good harbor have led to the development of linen and shipbuilding industries in Northern Ireland's major industrial area around Belfast.

Industry Today. Britain is playing a leading role in developing atomic energy for peaceful purposes. One of the world's first atomic power stations began operation in Britain in 1956. Plans are under way to have about 20 stations, one of the world's largest systems of nuclear energy.

Britain is one of the world's most important aircraft manufacturers. Between 1945 and 1955 about 56 types of British planes were sold to 70 countries overseas. In the first half of last year aircraft production increased by a half.

The automobile industry also is outstanding. About 1,000,000 cars were made last year, and more than a fourth were exported to Canada and the United States. Six of Britain's biggest car producers now are enlarging their plants.

Britain's iron and steel industry is



MAP FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

producing enough for export. Oil, too, is big business in Britain, and British companies are exploring for oil in many places in the world.

The chemical industry supplies raw materials for other industries. Britain's petrochemical industry is the second largest in the world. Other important British industries include shipbuilding, tourism, and the manufacture of electrical equipment, rubber, and electronic devices.

Two of Britain's important industries, coal and textiles, are having problems. Britain has a surplus of coal, and many coal mines have closed. The surplus exists because factories and homes are using more gas, oil, and electricity. In recent years many cotton mills have closed, too. Orders are falling off because cotton textiles can be bought at lower prices from other countries.

In summary, manufacturing accounts for two-fifths of Britain's income. Britain exports textiles, machines, vehicles, aircraft, chemicals, electrical machines, iron, and steel. It imports foods, metals, wool, timber, and other raw materials. Its best customers are India, Canada, the United States, West Germany, and Australia.

Money Problems. Last year was the first time since about 1900 that Britain exported more than she imported. However, the country still faces serious money problems.

Fighting 2 world wars in about 30 years left the country exhausted. It had to sell many of its overseas investments to get money and had to borrow huge additional sums. Furthermore, since Britain gave up its colonies, it has lost other sources of income.

Thus, Britain's 51,680,000 people have faced difficult times. Although taxes were reduced slightly last month, the British still pay the highest taxes of any citizens in the free world. Conditions are improving, and the people now are buying more homes, cars, and appliances. With a per capita income of \$1,199, they have one of the higher standards of living in Europe.

Prime Minister Macmillan is hopeful for Britain's future. He believes Britain is having a second Industrial Revolution. The first came when England in the 18th century first began to use machines in manufacturing. Now an equally great change is coming about because of scientific developments and the use of atomic energy.

Macmillan believes Britain now must increase its cooperation in trade and defense with Commonwealth countries. Britain also is developing even closer ties with the free nations of Europe. —By ANITA M. DASBACH



Harold Macmillan
Prime Minister of Britain



THE DUTIES AND WORK of our President have greatly increased since George Washington directed the government with the help of a 4-man Cabinet. Pictured here, with Washington, are (from the left): Secretary of War Henry Knox, Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, and Edmund Randolph, Attorney General of the United States.

Burdens of Presidency

Some Argue Load Is Much Too Heavy

THIS is vacation time for many Americans. But the President's work continues through the summer. Because Congress is usually in session during the summer months, the Chief Executive must keep in close touch with activities on Capitol Hill. Also, he gets no vacation from the pressing world problems that beset the nation.

Of course, the President does take some time off from his strenuous duties now and then. Also, he may take a vacation after Congress adjourns.

Does the President of the United States have too much work and responsibility in this age of hydrogen explosives, of missiles that can reach into space, and of communism that threatens freedom?

Many Americans think that our Chief Executive does carry too big a burden. Presidential responsibilities and duties are certainly much heavier than they were in years past.

George Washington, as President of a nation of 13 states and about 4,000,000 people, got along with only 4 Cabinet officers—the Secretaries of State, Treasury, and War, plus the Attorney General.

The Department of State had a staff of 7, the Treasury 5. There were a few special agencies—including the Post Office Department, which was not represented in the Cabinet until the 1800's. There were also a few clerks, but government was indeed small in Washington's day.

Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and other early Presidents were personally acquainted with most members of their staffs, including clerks and messengers. They could easily follow the major problems on the basis of their personal knowledge.

As the nation grew in area and population, so did the executive branch of the federal government. New Cabinet posts were created, and the number of special agencies responsible to the President was increased. Keeping close watch over all his departments became more difficult for a Chief Executive.

Even so, President Grant was able to run the White House office in 1873 with a staff of 6 persons. As late as the 1920's, President Coolidge man-

aged with 46 office employees. Major increases in White House personnel were made by Franklin D. Roosevelt during World War II, and by Harry Truman after the war. President Truman had an executive staff of just over 1,100 at one time.

Today, the Executive's immediate staff numbers over 1,200 persons. Among these are 47 special assistants and aides, over 300 clerks, typists, and other help in the White House office. The remaining employees are assigned to the Bureau of the Budget and other agencies in the executive office.

In addition, the President is top boss of the Cabinet, the 10 executive departments they head, and numerous special agencies—such as the Atomic Energy Commission. In all, not counting the armed forces, the executive branch of government now has more than 2,000,000 employees.

The President obviously can no longer personally keep fully informed on the workings of all the branches under his administration. He must depend on men under him to collect needed facts.

Generally, a special assistant to the President directs much of the work of collecting information. He may get his reports from a hundred or more persons on one subject, and then compile a summary for the President to use in deciding on a course of action.

The President's job remains a heavy one, nevertheless. He generally discusses problems with his Cabinet once a week at a group meeting, and often receives Cabinet officers individually. He sees Secretary of State Christian Herter, for example, almost every day to discuss foreign affairs when the Secretary is not attending an overseas meeting. Our top executive meets regularly with the National Security Council to plan U. S. defenses.

In addition, the President frequently sees ranking leaders of Congress, his budget director, and economic advisers. He greets visiting heads of state and often receives delegations of citizens. Whenever he seeks rest or recreation, either in Washington or elsewhere, his advisers may call upon him at any time to make a decision on a pressing problem.

—By ANTON BERLE

News Quiz

Small Cars

1. Tell something about plans of the Big Three in the automobile industry to produce small cars this fall.
2. How have U. S. manufacturers been meeting competition from foreign imports of small vehicles in the past few years?
3. Name 2 U. S. companies that already are successfully marketing compact cars.
4. Briefly identify 3 types of foreign imports, including the more expensive models.
5. Give some of the reasons that may explain the rapid growth of the small car's popularity.
6. Compare sales figures of the smaller vehicles with those for the larger ones.
7. Outline some of the differing views on the future of the small and the big car.
8. Explain the concern of U. S. manufacturers over world trade in the automotive industry.

Discussion

1. Do you think the compact car will in time largely replace the big giants? Why, or why not?
2. Which would you rather buy—an American car or a foreign make? Give reasons for your answer.

Great Britain

1. Why is Great Britain an important nation today?
2. What conditions led to Britain's rise as a manufacturing nation?
3. Name some of the natural resources around which Great Britain's industrial centers have developed.
4. What is the primary difference between the Conservative Party and the Labor Party in Britain?
5. List some of Britain's chief industries.
6. Which two industries in Britain are having economic problems and why?
7. Why have the British people faced economic hardships in recent years?
8. Why is Prime Minister Macmillan hopeful for Britain's future?

Discussion

1. How are Great Britain and our country alike and how are they different in culture, history, government, industry, and resources?
2. Do you believe Britain can recapture the leading position she once held in the world? Why, or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. What part did the island of Malta play in World War II?
2. Why is the outlook for the next session of the Geneva Foreign Ministers Conference unfavorable?
3. Why did Russia boycott the UN subcommittee which issued a booklet giving advice on space exploration?
4. Explain the issue which is straining relations between Japan and North Korea.
5. Why is Egypt having a hard time supporting its growing population?
6. Give one reason why Haiti is having financial trouble at this time.
7. Who is expected to become the next West German President?
8. List some of the duties of the President of the United States.
9. Name the 4 Asian lands which were cut from the territory once known as Indochina. Which of the 4 is communist?

References

- "Queen of Canada," by Phyllis Wilson and Kathleen Revis, *The National Geographic Magazine*, June.
- "How Britain Makes Foreign Policy," by Drew Middleton, *The New York Times Magazine*, May 17, 1959.
- "Preview of the Rear-Engine, U. S. Small Cars," *Popular Science*, June. The magazine also has 5 other articles dealing with foreign imports and with plans of the U. S. auto industry.

The Story of the Week

Island of Malta Asks for Freedom

Many people on the tiny Mediterranean island of Malta are hoping to gain eventual independence from Great Britain. The island—122 square miles in area with a population of more than 300,000—has been under British rule since 1800.

During World War II, Malta was an important base for allied bombers which hit German and Italian shipping in the Mediterranean Sea. The people



MALTA, a British colony in the Mediterranean Sea, is working for complete independence from Great Britain

of Malta gained fame for undergoing an almost constant aerial bombardment. They were awarded the George Cross for their gallantry.

Following the war, friendly relations between Malta and Great Britain began to evaporate. For several years, the island's local officials negotiated with the British in an unsuccessful effort to acquire complete independence. Finally, in December 1957, the Maltese Parliament passed a resolution threatening to break off relations with London.

This development was followed, in April 1958, by anti-British riots among large groups of the Maltese population. As a result of these disturbances, the local Parliament was suspended. A British governor received full executive powers.

The leader of the Maltese independence movement is Dom Mintoff. He was the island's Prime Minister at the time the local government was dissolved last year. Mr. Mintoff may visit the United States in the near future in an effort to enlist our country's backing for a free Malta.

Geneva Conference to Resume in Mid-July

The Geneva Foreign Ministers Conference will resume next week, on July 13, after an adjournment that followed 41 days of fruitless negotiations. During this period, Russia and the free world were unable to reach an agreement on the future status of Berlin. Here are some of the developments which took place during the closing days of the first session of talks:

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko declared that Russia would give the United States, Great Britain, and France 1 year to agree on withdrawing their occupation forces from West Berlin.

This ultimatum, like similar ones in the past, was promptly turned down by the Big 3 western powers. Following their rejection of the Soviet demand, the United States, Britain, and France made a final attempt to arrive at a compromise on the Berlin occupation issue. They put forth a plan which made several concessions to the Soviet position, yet maintained the basic rights of the free world in West Berlin.

After 2 days of study, the Russian delegation turned down the proposal. The nearest thing to a Russian concession at this point was the announcement that Moscow had agreed to extend the time limit on its withdrawal ultimatum from 12 to 18 months.

Unable to break the deadlock, both sides decided to call a temporary halt to the talks. It was agreed to resume the parley on July 13. Russia's uncompromising position thus far has given little hope that the second round in negotiations will prove any more profitable than the first.

Space Travel Advice Published by UN

The United Nations has issued the world's first guidebook on international space travel. Here is some of the advice contained in the 37-page report:

During the next few years, hundreds of moon probes, planetary probes, and earth satellites will be launched. Unless these efforts are coordinated, the UN warns, it will be impossible to keep track of all of them.

Interference with radio signals, between satellites themselves, and between satellites and stations on earth, presents another major difficulty which may be encountered. Again, cooperation will be needed to solve the problem. The UN study urges that radio frequencies for rockets and earth satellites be assigned by an international agency.

In the more distant future, something must be done to prevent rockets from contaminating the earth after returning from trips through space.

They are likely to pick up dangerous particles during these journeys.

Other suggestions made in the report include the shooting down of satellites which are "spent" and the setting up of an international range for launching space rockets.

The UN space study was boycotted by the Soviet Union and other Iron Curtain nations. They refused to participate because the free world had a majority of members on the subcommittee dealing with the project.

North Koreans May Soon Return Home

Japan and North Korea have almost agreed on a plan to repatriate 600,000 North Koreans now living in Japan who wish to return home. Talks between representatives of the 2 Asian countries have been going on in Geneva, Switzerland, for the past 9 weeks.

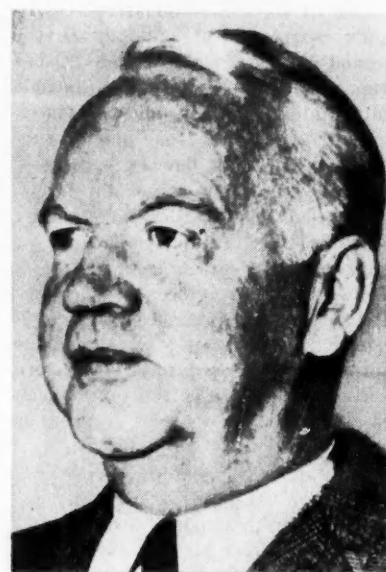
The North Korean government has offered jobs to all of its countrymen living in Japan. Many of these people are presently unemployed.

Japan's willingness to return the North Koreans has drawn bitter criticism from officials in South Korea. They feel that the communist regime in the north will be considerably strengthened by this gain in manpower. South Korea has threatened to end diplomatic relations with Japan if the Japanese go ahead with the repatriation plan.

West German Political Activity Continues

Economics Minister Heinrich Luebke has been nominated by the Christian Democratic Party to become the next West German President. The post is presently occupied by Theodor Heuss, who is prevented by the Constitution from seeking a 3rd 5-year term in office.

Dr. Luebke's main rival is Professor Carlo, a member of the Social Democratic Party. Dr. Luebke is expected to defeat his opponent, since the Christian Democrats have a majority of



Heinrich Luebke
Wants the West German Presidency

seats in the electoral college which will select the new President later this summer.

Dr. Luebke, 64 years of age, has a record of being a strong anti-Nazi. He served as a member of the Prussian Parliament from 1931 until Hitler came to power. From then on, he was barred from all political offices. At one time during the Hitler regime, Dr. Luebke spent 20 months in jail as a result of his opposition to Nazi policies.

If he is elected to the Presidency, Dr. Luebke's duties will be mainly ceremonial. Most political decisions are made by the West German Chancellor.

Douglas Dillon Calls For Vast Aid Program

Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon has proposed a U. S. economic assistance program to underdeveloped nations which would last up to 50 years. In a speech before the Harvard Alumni Association, Mr. Dillon stated that the success or failure of the free world in assisting these poorer countries "will decisively shape the future of this earth for centuries to come."

Help to the 1,000,000,000 people in backward areas of the non-communist world will have to be on a larger scale than postwar aid to Europe, Mr. Dillon asserted. In his opinion, "we cannot hope to maintain our way of life surrounded by a sea of misery."

He added that efforts should also be made "to expand the flow of private American investment to the less-developed countries, since with it goes urgently required productive skills."

News Briefs from Around the Globe

Communist China refused to take an official part in the International Geophysical Year, which ended last December. Nevertheless, it is clear that the Peiping regime ordered widespread studies of our planet during that period. Some of the findings made by Red Chinese scientists are now being published in magazines which are sent on an exchange basis to observatories in the United States.

Communist China withdrew from the IGY at the last minute when the Nationalist government on Formosa



OUR MOUNTAIN of surplus farm products grows bigger every year, and Congress has an increasingly difficult time deciding what to do about it

was included in the scientific project.

The Moroccan government is doing everything possible to encourage the raising of sheep. These animals are one of the main sources of meat for the country's 10,000,000 people. In addition, Morocco exported 3,000 tons of wool last year. The sheep raising is presently endangered by an expansion in farm acreage which is taking up much grazing land.

Haiti is faced with a serious economic crisis. The budget for the present fiscal year calls for \$38,900,000 in government spending. Because of a poor coffee crop this season, the Treasury has taken in less than \$20,000,000.

In order to make up the deficit, Haiti's President Francois Duvalier has ordered a drastic cut in government outlays. A \$6,000,000 loan by the United States last February is also helping to bail the Caribbean nation out of its present difficulties.

Torrential rains recently hit the British colony of Hong Kong. Forty-five persons lost their lives and thousands more were made homeless. Most of the victims were refugees from Red China. Their dwellings were swept away by floods or crushed by landslides brought on by 22 inches of rain in a 3-day period.

Eamon de Valera is the new President of Ireland. He won a sweeping victory over his principal opponent, General Sean MacEoin.

De Valera, who is 77 years of age, gave up the post of Prime Minister in order to seek the Presidency. He replaces Sean O'Kelly, who has served two 7-year terms. This is the maximum allowed under the Irish Constitution.

Egypt Tackles Serious Population Challenge

Egyptian leaders are becoming increasingly worried about the rapid rate of population growth in their country. Since 1900, the number of people living in Egypt has risen from 10,000,000 to 23,000,000. At the present time, a half million persons are being added to the total every year.

Egypt, unlike the United States and many other areas in the world, is not in a position to support a large increase in population. Her only land capable of supporting life is along the Nile River. The rest of the country is a barren desert.

President Nasser is doing his best to provide a means of livelihood for Egypt's growing population. Since



EGYPT is having trouble caring for her rapidly growing population (see story)

1952, he has distributed 500,000 farm acres—which once belonged to wealthy landlords—among poor peasant families.

Egypt has also launched a 5-year program of industrialization. Petroleum production will be expanded, electric power output increased, an iron and steel mill erected, and fertilizer factories built. These new industries will require 100,000 workers.

The biggest project of all is still in the planning stage. President Nasser would like to build a giant dam on the Nile River at Aswan. The dam and its irrigation system would increase the country's arable land by 25%. Russia has promised to help finance the project.

Despite all these measures, it is feared that Egypt will continue to have a hard time supporting its expanding population.

Navy Patrol Plane Survives Red Attack

A U. S. Navy reconnaissance plane, on a routine flight over the Sea of Japan, was recently attacked by 2 fighter planes bearing red stars. As this paper goes to press, it has not yet been determined whether the aircraft belonged to Russia, Red China, or North Korea. During the attack, which lasted about 10 minutes, the tail gunner on the American plane was seriously wounded.

The pilot of the U. S. plane, Lt. Commander Donald Mayer, was credited with outmaneuvering the communist MIGs. At one point he dove from an altitude of 7,000 feet to only

50 feet above the surface of the sea. He has been recommended for a Distinguished Flying Cross.

The U. S. patrol plane did not return the enemy fire. One reason for this was that several of its guns had been dismantled in order to carry additional reconnaissance equipment.

The incident was the 32nd since 1950 in which communist planes have attacked our aircraft in peaceful zones.

Japanese Labor Group Joins with Communists

Japan's largest labor organization, the General Council of Trade Unions, has joined in a political alliance with the local communist party. This is the first time that the powerful trade federation has been openly affiliated with the communists. In the past, it worked closely with the Socialists.

The General Council of Trade Unions represents 3,400,000 workers. Its membership covers fields such as the postal system, government-owned railways, telecommunications, and the educational system.

One aim of the new labor-communist alliance is to organize nationwide pressure against a renewal of the U. S.-Japanese security treaty. This pact has been the subject of many talks between officials of the 2 countries. The Japanese government wants to continue working with the United States, but would like to achieve greater authority in its dealings with our country on defense matters.

Moscow Exhibitions Will Soon Open

Eighty young Americans who will serve as guides at the U. S. exhibition in Moscow this summer are now heading for the Soviet Union. They sailed from Montreal, Canada, about a week ago. In the group are 52 men and 28 women. All are between the ages of 20 and 35.

They were chosen from more than 800 applicants by special selection boards in Washington, D. C., Chicago, and San Francisco. A knowledge of the Russian language was one of the stiffest qualifications which had to be met.

The guides will begin their duties on July 25, the date set for the opening of the U. S. exhibition. Thousands of Soviet sightseers are ex-

pected to visit the displays which are being sponsored by our government and private industries in this country. The total cost of the enterprise will be about \$5,000,000.

A Soviet exhibition costing nearly \$12,000,000 will run from June 30 to August 10. It will include a fashion show, models of hydroelectric and steel plants, and exhibits of nuclear reactors and atomic power stations.

One of the main purposes of the Russian display, aside from impressing the public, will be to acquaint visiting American businessmen with Soviet industrial progress. Moscow is very interested at this time in enlarging its trade with our country.

Lewis Strauss Loses Senate Nomination Vote

After months of heated debate, the United States Senate has voted against confirming Lewis Strauss as Secretary of Commerce. He was rejected by a 49-46 margin. The Senate action marked the first time since 1925 that a Presidential Cabinet appointee has been turned down. It has happened only 8 times in our country's history.

Forty-seven of 62 Democratic Senators voted against the nomination of Mr. Strauss. Only 2 Republicans opposed the confirmation. They were Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, and Senator William Langer of North Dakota.

Opposition to Mr. Strauss focused on his record as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. His critics claimed that he showed favoritism toward certain private companies in

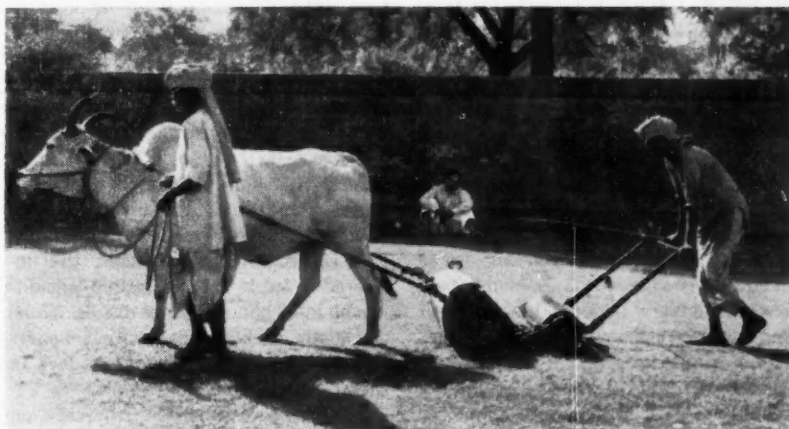


A PRETTY MODEL displays a new 1,500-watt Quartzline lamp. It gives as much light as the standard lamp (left) which is 200 times larger in size. Developed by General Electric, the new lamp will give 10 per cent more light during its life because it won't blacken.

awarding power contracts for the AEC. Many members of the Senate also accused him of not keeping that legislative body informed on activities of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Backers of Mr. Strauss defended his record as AEC chairman. They said that opposition to his nomination was based on purely political grounds.

Mr. Strauss served as Secretary of Commerce during the time that his appointment was being debated by the Senate. Until President Eisenhower selects a new Commerce Department head, the duties of this post will be performed by the Under Secretary, Frederick Mueller.



INDIA has power mowers too, but the machines look a little different from ours. This one, as you can see, is ox-powered.

Big Demand for Small Cars

(Concluded from page 1)

list at below \$1,600, compared with around \$2,000 for the least-expensive of standard U. S. cars. Buyers have been attracted by the small cars' modest gas consumption as an aid in saving money on transportation.

More and more families, especially those in suburbs, are buying a 2nd and even a 3rd car. The No. 1 choice is often a U. S. standard sedan or a station wagon, which may be used to haul the children to and from school, for shopping, and for vacation and weekend trips. The smaller car is often the choice for fathers who must drive to work and for children old enough to have their own vehicle.

Finally, there are some families who have tired of automobiles that are hard to park and won't fit into home garages; cars so big that city garages and parking lots demand higher rates for storing them. Such irritations have spurred sales of the compact vehicles.

Sales Story. Ten years ago, imports of foreign cars were a mere trickle, and were largely made up of British Austins and Fords. Today, close to 60 foreign makes are being offered to U. S. customers.

West Germany's Volkswagen has held first place in foreign car sales for the past several years. French Renaults are now in second place, and British Fords in third.

Other makes being sold in this country include Volvos from Sweden, Fiats from Italy, and Hillmans and Austins from Britain. The Toyopet and Datsun from Japan, and the DAF from the Netherlands are among the newest offerings. Even communist Czechoslovakia is making a bid for the American market with a small Skoda.

Most of these cars are compact 2-door and 4-door models. The Volkswagen is just about 4 feet shorter than the smallest standard cars of the Big Three—Plymouths, Fords, Chevrolets.

The imports also include some "babies" that are little more than motorcycle sidecars with bodies around them. At least one is entered by opening a door in the front; the motor is on the side toward the car's rear. One model has 3 instead of the customary 4 wheels.

Besides the small, compact cars and

the "babies," imports also include a number of sporty, racing-type vehicles, and big, expensive sedans. A limousine such as the British Rolls Royce carries a price tag of close to \$25,000. Some of the sport models may cost \$5,000 and more. Such cars are definitely in the luxury class.

With the compact makes leading the field, foreign car sales had reached 25,000 in this country in 1954 after a slow start. Sales jumped to 100,000 in 1955. The figure was about 375,000 in 1958; of these sales, the Big Three's share was probably under a third of the total. American Motors also took a share with its British-made Metropolitan. The bulk of the small car business, however, went to foreign companies operating independently of U. S. manufacturers.

Several auto specialists are now predicting that between 450,000 and 500,000 vehicles from abroad may be imported this year.

U. S. manufacturers, of course, continue to hold the bulk of the auto business in this country. They are doing so with mostly large vehicles, including the current Chevrolets, Fords, and Plymouths, which have grown out of the "little fellow" class.

When import sales were at the 100,000 mark in 1955, sales of American makes were at 7,200,000 for an all-time record. There were 5,700,000 in 1957. Last year, business was comparatively poor with just over 4,500,000 purchasers for U. S. models. Prospects are bright for a turnover of 5½ million American automobiles by the end of 1959.

General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler are getting most of the customers, as they have been for many years. Their portion was nearly 94% of the 1958 market. General Motors alone rang up more than 50% of the sales.

The Big Three are well aware that competition is increasing, however. The foreign cars may take more than 8% of the 1959 market, if sales of both imports and U. S. cars reach an expected 6,000,000. American Motors' Rambler and Studebaker's Lark are well ahead of their last year's mark of 6½%. Foreign and domestic compact cars may easily account for well over 15% of all 1959 sales. Viewing this



VOLKSWAGEN OF AMERICA, INC.

WEST GERMANY is one of the leading manufacturers of cars in Europe. The best-known make, which is also popular in our country, is the Volkswagen.

prospect, the Big Three have made their plans to step into the booming market. Details are few, but here are some reports on what lies ahead:

General Motors has its Chevrolet division working on a 6-cylinder, compact car which may be on the market in September. The motor will be mounted in the rear, as is that of the West German Volkswagen. Wheelbase will be about 106 inches, or more than a foot shorter than that on the 1959 Chevrolet. A slightly larger version of the small car is under consideration for GM's Buick, Oldsmobile, and Pontiac dealers, but whether it will be ready in September is not certain.

Chrysler is expected to display models of a compact car late in the fall, but may not be able to make deliveries before early 1960. There probably will be 2 styles, with one to be handled by Plymouth and the other by Dodge dealers. The new Chrysler-made car will have a 6-cylinder motor in the customary forward position under the hood. Wheelbase will probably be between 105 and 110 inches.

Ford is counting on sales with a 6-cylinder, 108-inch wheelbase model. There is a possibility that an economy version of the Edsel may be turned out, but apparently no final decision on this has been made.

List prices for the new "little fellows" of the Big Three will probably start at under \$2,000. Ease and economy in operation are to be emphasized. Efforts will be made to outdo competitors in styling, and smart-looking cars are expected. Styling alone could give the Big Three an advantage, for Volkswagen, Renault, and others have made only limited changes in models during the past few years.

Competition is sure to be tough, however. Ramblers are scheduled for new styling this year. Foreign manufacturers are planning several new models—and increased advertising campaigns in an effort to keep the business they have and to get more.

Despite the present outlook for a steadily growing demand, some men in the industry believe that sales of small cars are nearing a peak. Sales may even decrease in the next year or so, a few auto merchants contend. Should such predictions turn out to be true, hopes of big profits in the small car field could be smashed.

On the other hand, the most optimistic of auto specialists believe that the small, compact car is here to stay. George Romney, President of American Motors, thinks that sales of such

cars—including his Rambler—may reach 3,000,000 a year within the near future.

Should such a prediction be realized, turnover of big, expensive cars would probably drop. This could mean financial loss to the large-car manufacturers, even if they gained a big share of the small-car market. Dollar income would likely be smaller than in a market with big cars drawing most of the customers.

Quite aside from the American market, U. S. manufacturers are very much concerned about trade around the world. In the years before World War II, U. S. cars were popular in many countries. Today sales are down. U. S. exports of passenger cars were 175,000 in 1956, but only 142,000 in 1957.

One reason is price. People of many lands can no longer afford to buy U. S. automobiles, on which heavy import taxes must be paid. Also, gasoline prices may be as much as a dollar a gallon in some countries, and foreigners often prefer the gas-saving models.

As a result, the manufacturers of compact cars abroad are gaining business both in other lands around the globe as well as in the United States. Successful production of compact, economical U. S. cars could be the key to regaining lost markets in other countries for American manufacturers.

President L. L. Colbert of Chrysler and Ernest Breech of the Ford Company have some interesting views on the industry's future.

Mr. Colbert says that the need for small cars to meet requirements of the world market was one reason for Chrysler's purchase of an interest in the French Simca plant. Presumably, the small car that his firm makes in the United States may be offered on the global market.

Mr. Breech notes that higher production costs hamper U. S. manufacturers in competition, as do high duties. One Ford Fairlane model lists at about \$3,600 in the United States. In France, Mr. Breech says, the delivered price is around \$8,200, including no less than \$3,200 in duties. Thus, tax alone makes the car cost nearly twice as much in France as it does in this country.

Pointing out that U. S. tariffs on the foreign imports are only 8½ per cent, Mr. Breech asserts that there is need for other countries to adjust tariff rates to permit free competition in the growing world market—to make trade a real 2-way highway.

—By THOMAS F. HAWKINS



UPI

ASSEMBLY LINES in the United States are busier than they were a year ago, but our manufacturers are concerned about the competition from small, foreign-made models. To meet the competition, the 3 biggest companies in the United States plan to introduce their own small cars this fall.

Newsmakers

Royal Visitors

ON Wednesday, July 1, the Queen of Canada will be in Ottawa to lead the celebration of Dominion Day. The presence of their Queen in Canada on their national holiday is an unusual treat for Canadians. Their sovereign is, of course, Queen Elizabeth of Britain, who is visiting Canada now with her husband, Prince Philip.

Her position as Queen of Britain, Canada, Australia, and other lands is only one of Elizabeth's high posts. She also is head of the Commonwealth of Nations, an association of lands once governed by Britain. While not all members of the Commonwealth recognize Elizabeth as their Queen, all of them acknowledge her position as head of the Commonwealth. To Commonwealth members the British crown is a symbol of the common unity of their different races and cultures.

It is often said of British monarchs that they reign, but do not rule. So it is with the 33-year-old Elizabeth, who was crowned in 1953. Her powers are limited to a few functions. She may, in theory, dissolve and summon Parliaments. She may dismiss and appoint Prime Ministers. These du-



BRITAIN'S Queen Elizabeth II and her husband, Prince Philip, are visiting in Canada this summer

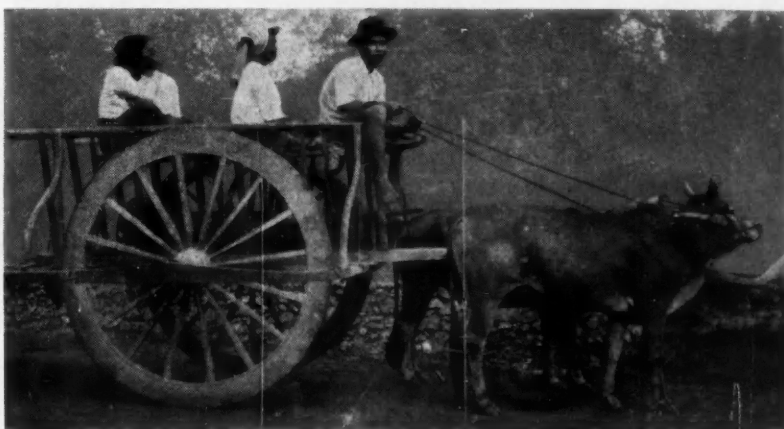
ties, however, are largely ceremonial. No British sovereign of today would dissolve Parliament, for example, without the approval of the government in power.

If Elizabeth's powers are limited, her duties are endless. She must spend hours each day reading state documents in order to be well-informed. She sees many visitors and handles a large correspondence.

Both Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip make frequent public appearances. Philip, who was born a prince of Greece, gave up his naval career after his marriage to the young Princess Elizabeth. Today he holds honorary posts and often represents the Queen at scientific meetings.

The British are proud of their royal family. They have watched their Queen change from a shy young girl to a warm, gracious woman. Now they can enjoy stories of the pranks of Prince Charles and Princess Anne, the Queen's children.

Occasional criticism of Queen Elizabeth or of the monarchy as a form of government quickly dies down. If a few British citizens feel that the monarchy is expensive and out-of-date, many more believe that the Crown is a symbol Britain will never want to be without. —By ALICE HAYWOOD



FARMERS bring their produce in ox-drawn carts to Vientiane, the capital of Laos. About nine-tenths of all the people in Laos are farmers.

Tale of 4 Asian Lands

Laos and Neighbors Face Difficulties

RECENT reports of new clashes between communist and non-communist army units in northern Laos once again draw attention to that interesting part of the world known as Southeast Asia. It is increasingly important as a testing ground for freedom.

It is symbolic of the post-war period in which millions of colonial people have won independence and other millions have been brought under communist control. It is symbolic, too, because it includes lands in which the struggle between communism and freedom is still unresolved.

Laos, Cambodia, South Viet Nam, and North Viet Nam are examples of countries rocked by the tremendous changes and conflicts of the post-war years. The changes have been so great that one thinks of their former ways of life as having been a long time ago.

Once upon a time, for instance, the lands of Laos, Cambodia, and the two Viet Nams belonged to France and were called French Indochina. During World War II, Indochina was occupied by Japan. After the war France wanted to federate the lands into a single state, but before that plan could be fulfilled a revolt broke out against France.

During the fighting, France made Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Laos independent states within the French union. When the 8-year war ended in 1954, agreements were signed which divided Viet Nam at the 17th parallel—the northern half went to the communists and the southern part remained non-communist.

To the three non-communist lands, freedom and democratic government are an experiment. In Laos, for instance, are 1,500,000 people who until a few years ago were a collection of tribes. Few people are educated and trained to be leaders. The country is backward, much of it wilderness with no railroads and few roads.

However, Laos, like other newly independent countries, is receiving help to overcome its problems. The United States, for instance, has furnished millions of dollars to build roads and to improve agriculture, which provides a living for most of the people. Laos depends heavily on its rice and coffee crops.

Unlike Laos, Cambodia has no frontier with communist nations and has not taken sides in the East-West struggle. Instead, it accepts aid from a dozen or more free and communist nations. Cambodia, however, has not always been a backward land requir-

ing help. Around 1000 A.D. it was a powerful empire with its capital at Angkor Thom. Today the ruins of the ancient capital are a tourist attraction. The 4,546,000 Cambodians now are ruled by a king who lives in a modern air-conditioned palace but who also keeps a stable of royal elephants.

It is said that few people find it easier to make a living than Cambodians, for when a seed is dropped into the earth it springs up in no time. When a net is thrown into a river on the Gulf of Siam, it soon sags with fish. Coconuts and fruits are there for the picking.

Most people are farmers, and Cambodia is one of the world's leading producers of rice. It ranks sixth in rubber production. Other main crops are corn, sugar, beans, and kapok. There is no large-scale industry, but U. S. experts are helping the country to create a textile industry.

South Viet Nam is especially important to the free world because of its location. If it were overrun by communist North Viet Nam, the Reds could control the shipping lanes in the South China Seas. Thus, South Viet

Nam is faced with a tremendous problem. It must spend a lot of money to maintain an army to defend itself against the Reds who are just across the 17th parallel. At the same time, it must improve the living standard of its 11,625,000 people so they will not turn to communism.

Almost all Viet Namese make their living by farming, chiefly by growing rice or tapping rubber trees. South Viet Nam is unusual among Southeast Asian lands because it produces enough rice to feed its people. With foreign aid, tea and coffee production is being increased, and the fishing industry modernized.

Not much is known about events in North Viet Nam. The area never produced enough food for its 14,675,000 people, but it is reported that great efforts have been made to improve agriculture. The leading products are textiles, cement, coal, chemicals, rice, and metals. Coal and metals are exported, and machinery, vehicles, and metal products are imported.

Many of the characteristics of these Indochinese lands are similar because of their geography. The seasonal monsoon winds and rains, for instance, determine the climate and plant life and give each country tropical forests. There are many kinds of trees, including palm, mulberry, teak, ebony, rosewood, and bamboo.

Animal life includes colorful forest birds, insects, and reptiles. There are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, and monkeys in the forests, and small wild horses, buffaloes, and deer in the mountains. Many kinds of fish are found in the rivers.

Most of the Indochinese stem from the Mongolian race. They also have in common their occupation, for most are farmers, working small plots near villages. Many people are crowded into the lowlands where river floods provide water for growing rice.

Their houses are built on posts that stand above the floods. Pigs, chickens, and water buffaloes are kept below each house, which usually has a bamboo framework and a thatched palm leaf roof. —By ANITA M. DASBACH



FOUR SMALL COUNTRIES were cut from the territory once known as French Indochina. North Viet Nam is the only one under communist domination. As you can see from this map, North Viet Nam lies near Red China.

WEEKLY DIGEST OF FACT AND OPINION

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"American Universities Become Chief Magnet for Students of the World," by Dr. Benjamin Fine, Kansas City Star.

More foreign students are attending colleges and universities in this country than ever before in American history. They are found in more than 1,500 of the 2,000 institutions of higher learning.

A nation-wide study made by the Institute of International Education shows that 45,245 men and women are enrolled from 130 countries around the world. In addition, 10,329 foreign citizens are here on educational assignments, ranging from work in agricultural experiment stations to field work in zoology. The number of foreign students in this country is growing so rapidly that many educators are concerned lest the colleges fail to take necessary measures to provide the visitors with a good educational program.

This rush to the United States on the part of the scholars of the world is a fairly recent phenomenon. Until World War II, the eyes of the world's leading scientists, doctors, engineers, and liberal arts students were upon the old and respected institutions in Britain, France, Germany, or Austria. Now the scholars flock to the University of California, to Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, or the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Of the foreign students in this country, 33 per cent come from the Far East, 21 per cent from Latin America, 14 per cent each from Europe and the Middle East. Twelve per cent are from Canada and Mexico, while 3 per cent come from Africa. Canada heads the list with 5,432 students.

Engineering is the most popular field, followed by the humanities, natural and physical sciences, social sciences, business administration, medical sciences, education, and agriculture—in that order. Every one of the 50 states has its quota of foreign students. However, more than 25 per cent of the total are in New York and California.

A record number of 1,937 foreign faculty members are teaching on campuses in this country. Five years ago there were only 635. The teachers represent 71 countries.



A NEW STUDY shows that well over 50,000 young people from abroad are now attending colleges and universities in the United States. Canada, Nationalist China, India, Korea, Japan, Iran, and the Philippines sent the most students.

The foreign students point to these advantages of education in America: The educational facilities, the high standard of living found here, the cordial reception that they receive by classmates and townsmen alike, the informality of the classroom, the easy relationship between student and professor, and the democratic principles universally practiced on the campuses.

The Institute of International Education, at 1 East 67th Street, New York City, serves as a clearinghouse for all foreign students who come to this country, and Americans who go abroad to study.

"We can utilize the good will that exists on the nation's campuses," Dr. Kenneth Holland, president of the institute, says. "The students who come here often become leaders in their own lands when they return. We are making friends for ourselves this way."

However, Dr. Holland expressed dismay at the fact that relatively few Americans go abroad to study. Although more than 50,000 foreign scholars are in this country, only 10,000 Americans are abroad. And most of these students are in France, Britain, Italy, or Germany.

"We must send more of our students to Asia, Africa, and other foreign lands," Dr. Holland said. "Unless we do, how can we understand the language, culture, and living conditions of these vast areas of the world?"



THERE HAS BEEN much discussion about Dr. Konrad Adenauer's decision to keep his post as Chancellor of West Germany. Dr. Ludwig Erhard (right) had hoped to win the important government position.

Here are some views on Dr. Konrad Adenauer's decision not to run for the Presidency of West Germany, but to stay on as Chancellor of his government:

Christian Science Monitor: The furor raised by Chancellor Adenauer's decision to stay in office is wholesome evidence of political independence even among members of the majority Christian Democratic Party. It becomes increasingly clear that Dr. Adenauer reversed his earlier acceptance of the presidential nomination because he found he could neither impose his choice of a successor (Finance Minister Etzel) on the party nor distort the office of President into political domination of the government.

After the useful things Dr. Adenauer has done for his country, it is regrettable that he should bring the existence of political democracy in West Germany into question by this maneuver. But the lively, even angry, response of the German press has cleared that question.

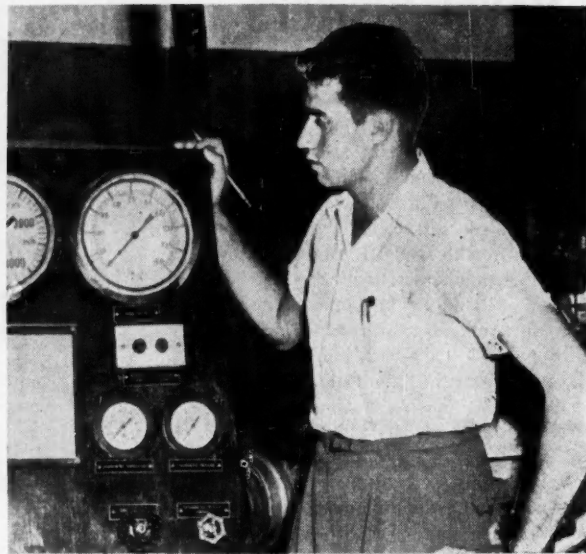
In all probability, Dr. Adenauer will continue as Chancellor. But more Germans than ever are convinced now that Deputy Chancellor Erhard deserves a turn at the helm. Meanwhile, how many newspapers in communist-ruled "democratic" East Germany could write as sharply about Minister-President Grotewohl as West German papers have written about Adenauer?

Washington Post and Times Herald: Dr. Adenauer's sudden change of mind in foregoing nomination for the West German Presidency in order to remain as Chancellor appears to be the action of a stubborn old man.

Whether if he had become Chancellor Dr. Erhard would have changed the Adenauer policies is a moot question. There is no real difference between him and Dr. Adenauer on broad issues of foreign policy. Perhaps what Dr. Adenauer dislikes most is Dr. Erhard's independence.

There is always a danger that these abrupt changes of signals may irritate the German people. Dr. Adenauer has never been very representative of his people. In this instance, just possibly he is the valedictorian of the old order seeking to hold back the new; and his maneuver may be no service to democracy in Germany.

San Francisco Chronicle: It isn't likely that friends can shake Adenauer's refusal to retire from the



INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE

Chancellorship into the Presidency of West Germany. He is said to be concerned about any change in leadership of the country during a time when its future is under discussion by the 4 powers that defeated Hitler. But more than that may enter into Adenauer's feeling. He is deeply attached and fully committed to the European Economic Community—France, West Germany, Italy, and the Benelux group—while Dr. Erhard has appeared somewhat dubious of putting all of the German eggs in that basket.

This is of course a crucial policy issue, and if it is the issue which has influenced Adenauer to stay on as Chancellor, there must be many non-Germans who will be glad to see the cause of Franco-German cooperation so valiantly defended. Nevertheless, at 83, Chancellor Adenauer is not indefinitely renewable, like a library book, and his leadership may lose vigor and grow even more inflexible.

It is a good thing for a country to have wise and strong-willed elder statesmen around. But if they are decision makers, it can be awkward for their partners. This frankly is why Adenauer's turnabout decision drew no rounds of applause from Western diplomats at Geneva.

"Plastic Deaths," an editorial in the Chicago Daily News.

A series of deaths by suffocation under polyethylene bags used by cleaning shops has brought a crisis into the newly developed branch of the plastics industries which makes them. In some states there have been demands for legislation either to ban the bags entirely or to curb their use.

The seriousness of this new peril of modern living cannot be underestimated. But it would seem wise to confine the attempted remedies within practical limits. There are hundreds of items in daily use that are dangerous unless handled with caution. Fire is one of the oldest.

The effort to end the peril must start in the home, with parents educating their children on the dangers of the bags as well as making sure that discarded bags are kept out of their reach. One possible solution is a "breathable" bag—full of pinholes—on which one manufacturer is working. In the meantime bag manufacturers might be required by law to attach warnings to their products, just as are the makers of poisons.

